



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1871.

The Surrender of Paris.

Secretary Fish has received the following telegram from Mr. Moran, our Chargé d'Affaires at London, dated London, Sunday morning, January 29:

"The German Ambassador here has officially informed me that the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks by land and sea, was signed about 8 o'clock last evening at Versailles by Count Bismarck and M. Jules Favre. The army of Paris remain prisoners of war in the city, but it is not known whether they are to be disarmed or not. No details have yet been received. Count Bernstorff thinks it important that the fact that the armistice extends over the sea should be made known as widely as possible."

The Emperor, William, has sent the following dispatch to the Empress:

"VERSAILLES, 2 P. M., Sunday.—Last night an armistice for three weeks was signed. The regulars and mobiles are to be detained in Paris as prisoners of war. The National Guard will undertake the maintenance of order. We occupy all the forts. Paris remains invested, but will be allowed to revictual as soon as the arms are surrendered. The National Assembly is to be summoned to meet at Bordeaux in a fortnight. All armies in the field will retain their respective positions, the ground between the opposing lines to be neutral. This is the reward of patriotism, heroism and great sacrifices. Thank God for this fresh mercy. May peace soon follow. [Signed] WILLIAM."

A dispatch from Versailles announces that Bismarck signed, on Saturday, with Jules Favre, the capitulation of all the Paris forts, and an armistice of three weeks on land and sea; the army of Paris to remain prisoners of war in the capital.

A dispatch has been received at the British Foreign Office confirming the fully previous reports of the capitulation, and adding that one division of troops of the line, besides the National Guard, will not be required to disarm, and that communication with Paris is provisionally restricted. There is no prospect now that Favre will come to London, and no other person has been accredited to represent France at the Conference.

A dispatch from London to the New York World says: "The capitulation involves peace; the cession of Alsace and German Lorraine, and a part of the fleet; money indemnity to be guaranteed by the municipalities; a portion of the German army to return home and the war to cease. It is necessary that some territory be retained to secure the fulfillment of the compact. The mobiles are to be sent home and the German army to enter Paris. The Emperor will return immediately to Berlin."

Coal—The Strikes.

The Washington Republican speaking of the "strikes" in the Pennsylvania Coal Region says: "According to a dispatch from Ashland, if these strikes are repeated and continued much longer, the coal region will be depopulated. From personal observation we are satisfied the fault of this state of things lies entirely with the miners. They are, without exception, the most unreasonable class of workmen in all America, and of labor organizations the Grand Council of the Workmen's Benevolent Association is certainly the most arrogant and despotic of any ever instituted."

The miners are the utter slaves of this council. They follow out with implicit obedience every command it issues, and as they are extremely ignorant and fanatically hostile, strange to say, to the very men who employ them, it becomes a difficult task to reason with them on the suicidal policy they are pursuing. The truth of the matter is, the officers of this grand council are for the most part a set of knaves, who, acting in conjunction with the speculators in New York and Philadelphia, originate and foment these strikes for the purpose of putting up the price of coal.

Of course, whenever a strike takes place a good excuse is offered for increasing the rate per ton at which coal is sold in the cities, and house-holders everywhere are made to feel that their cost what manner of thing a strike is. We see no solution for the trouble save in the opening of coal mines elsewhere, which will help in some degree to break up the Pennsylvania monopoly. In West Virginia there are fifteen thousand square miles of coal treasures, almost untouched. All that is needed to make them available is railroad communication. With a fuller development of our coal treasures all over the country the strikes among coal miners will be fewer and less embarrassing."

At the sale of the unredeemed express freight in Washington, on Saturday, a package directed to "Hon. B. F. Butler," and marked "will not receive," was the cause of great excitement, some saying "it might be a torpedo; he was afraid to receive it." The bidding on it, however, was lively on the decimal scale, and it was finally knocked down for \$2 75, and then there was a rush, or rather a swaying to and fro of the crowd, that's all they could do, and when opened it was found to contain \$300,000 in Confederate scrip.

After a gallant defence, Paris has been compelled to succumb, and has surrendered to the German army which surrounds it. This event has so long been anticipated that the result creates no surprise. It is probable that the surrender of Paris ends the present war. What is to follow is altogether in doubt. What is to be the future government and condition of France no one knows. It is probable that a most important and interesting page in the volume of history is to be opened this year.

The "little church around the corner," continues to be the subject of grave discourses in the pulpits of many churches at the North—all in condemnation of Rev. Mr. Sabine. That gentleman opens not his mouth. He lets the storm blow on, in hopes that it will soon be over. He is said to be much astonished at the notoriety he has obtained. He ought not to be.

The investigation now going on into the frauds committed on the Indians, it is said, shows that pretended agents and attorneys have cheated the Indians out of as high as sixty-three per cent. of the gross amount appropriated, on the plea that they were instrumental in securing the appropriations. The evidence develops a most corrupt Indian ring.

Since the appropriation of ten thousand dollars made by Congress for witnesses for the special Senate committee to investigate the condition of the South, numerous applications have come from all kinds of people, who seem desirous of gaining a little notoriety, and have all their expenses defrayed in a trip to Washington.

The physicians at the North advise against the use of salt on the side walks in cities, for the removal of snow and ice. They say that the evaporation of a cold saline mixture is unquestionably a most prolific source of catarrh, and in some cases, perhaps, conducive even to such grave diseases as pleurisy and pneumonia.

The minister of finance of Japan is expected in Washington next week, as a special commissioner from his government to ours, to investigate our currency and revenue systems, and to make a report on the same to the Japanese officials.

The magnitude and importance of the business before the American and Mexican claims commission has exceeded all expectation.

Foreign News.

Mr. Gladstone replying to the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who urged the settlement of the Alabama claims, said that he was assured that her Majesty's Government had given its assent to every allowable proceeding looking to a settlement, and was still so disposed, believing that the long unsettled state of the controversy was disadvantageous to both countries.

Senor Martos, Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has issued a circular to the diplomatic representatives of Spain throughout the world upon the foreign policy of the monarchy. The document praises in the highest terms the devotion of ex-Regent Serrano and the late General Prim to the welfare of Spain, and says that to their efforts, in a great degree, is due the improvement of the finances of the kingdom. "The foreign policy of Spain is comprised in the words, 'We desire peace with all nations.'"

General Sickles has given a grand State banquet to the Spanish Cabinet and the diplomatic corps coinciding with the conclusion of an important negotiation between the United States and Spain.

The Italian Senate has adopted a resolution providing for the removal of the Capital from Florence to Rome on the 30th of June. The Senate has also, by another resolution, declared its satisfaction with the engagements entered into by the Ministry concerning guarantees of the independence of the Pope and the liberty of the Church.

A revolt has broken out among the Tartars in China, and at last accounts it had reached alarming proportions. The rebels had seized many points of importance.

The marriage of Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne is fixed for the 21st of March.

The small pox has become epidemic in London, and the rapid increase of mortality causes alarm.

Pere Hyacinthe writes denying the validity of the Pope's encyclical "Syllabus."

A DIAMOND STORY.—The New York Man tells of a Brooklyn lady who took passage on a Broadway omnibus, with only \$5 in her purse, and who was particularly struck by the appearance of a fellow-passenger, who was dressed in the most magnificent style, and wore on one of his fingers a superb diamond. After getting out of the omnibus she found her pocket had been picked. The editor goes on to say:

She wondered, all the way there, who had picked her pocket, and blamed, alternately, all the honest people who had ridden with her in the stage; but she never for a moment harbored a suspicion of the gentleman with the ring and things. She got home and told her neighbors, who consoled her, in the usual neighborly way, by "hoping it was only a warning to her," "she was very lucky to get off so easy," etc., etc. She told her husband, who laughed at her till she cried, she says, then kissed her and gave her \$10 to buy a new purse. A friend dropping in after dinner, she had to tell the story all over again. Strange to say, he suspected the gentleman with the solitaire.

"Was he in when you paid you fare?"

"He was."

"Could he have seen your purse, and where you put it?"

"Why, of course he could."

"Didn't he get up and then sit down again—the second time beside you?"

"He did, but—"

"Where's your pocket?"

"Why, here," said the lady, plunging her nervous fingers (for she was excited by the cross-questioning) deep into the pocket of the dress which she still wore—right here. And, God bless us," said she, as she withdrew her hand again, "as I'm a living woman, but here's the ring!"

Sure enough. The exquisite, in abstracting the purse, had left the solitaire behind him. A Broadway jeweler values it at \$1,500.

Mr. KNOTT's speech last week, in the House, on that great fraud, the St. Croix and Lake Superior railroad, was a very funny production. We were not astonished that all the members crowded around the speaker to listen to his sublime burlesque of the future greatness and glory of Duluth.

With mock gravity he painted the glories of the sandy pine lands, and the absolute necessity for constructing the road to the St. Croix river, and stated the fearful consequences likely to arise should the bill fail. We would have all the horrors of recession and the reconstruction measures upon us again, with the 17th, 18th and 19th amendments—the sixteenth, of course, going to those blooming dandies who desire to vote, hold office, drink cocktails and ride straddle.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

The steamboat W. R. Arthur, from New Orleans for Louisville, exploded her boiler 14 miles below Memphis on the 28th inst. She then burned till her bow sunk. In the confusion many passengers jumped overboard, and were drowned. Captain Brodski assisted by Captain Francis, a passenger, saved many of the passengers. Several tugs subsequently repaired to the scene of the disaster and rendered assistance. Captain Brodski states that he had 45 cabin and 40 deck passengers, and that at least 60 were lost. Many that were saved were badly injured.

Alluding to the recent affliction of President Woolsey, of Yale College, the Boston Traveller says that some years ago he lost three loved daughters in one week by scarlet fever. Since then he has lost a son and another daughter within a few days of each other, and now follow the deaths of two more beautiful daughters within three days of each other.

The steamer Utility, Captain Nickerson, of the Keystone line between Philadelphia and Providence, took fire yesterday lying at the wharf at India Point at Providence. The fire broke out at half-past seven in the hold, and after the interior was nearly destroyed the boat was scuttled and sunk at the wharf.

A New York paper says: "Direct information received at Washington from Chief Justice Chase is to the effect that his health is rapidly improving, and he expects to resume his seat on the Supreme bench on the 1st of April."

A western journal recently published this extraordinary notice: "Married at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. M. Lyons, John P. Ellis, Esq., all of this city. That is what is called in eunuch, going it alone."

The tug-boat Felix, towing the ship Hudson, from London, up the bay at New York on Saturday, was blown up on the bar. Several men were injured. Another tug-boat took the ship in tow and brought the men to the city.

There is a deficiency of \$2,017,816.53 in the appropriation for the support of the army during the current year, notwithstanding the netting out of so many officers and men under the act of last session.

The Vice President of the U. S. has, it is stated, declined an offer, recently made him, of \$25,000 a year, to resign his office and take charge of a private business.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The committee of the Senate of Virginia have reported a bill which provides for the establishment of a board of medical examiners, the larger number of whom shall be appointed by the Medical Society of Virginia, the medical colleges each to have a fair representation in it. No one can enter the profession in Virginia without first passing a satisfactory examination before said board, but there is nothing in it which affects any one now a resident practitioner of medicine or surgery in this State.

The Baltimore Gazette contains the sad announcement of the death in that city, on the 14th, of Mr. Edward N. Spiller, in the 46th year of his age. He was a native of Rappahannock county in this State, and was well and favorably known to many in different portions of it.

The dead body of an unknown white man was found in a secluded ravine to the right of the telegraph road on the farm of A. P. Cliff, near Stafford Court-house on the 12th inst.

The appointment of Colonel R. W. Hughes as supervisor of internal revenue is regarded as certain by those who ought to know.

The authorities are in a fair way to ferment out and break up the nest of counterfeiters in South-western Virginia.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The roof of two hundred feet of the new sheds of the Washington Market-house Company, running on Eighth street, south wing, fell in yesterday from the heavy weight of snow lying upon it.

On Saturday evening, at 6 o'clock, the gentlemen representing various newspapers of the country in Washington, together with a number of editors gave a complimentary dinner to Col. J. W. Forney, late editor and proprietor of the Chronicle, prior to his departure from among them.

The Congressional Temperance Society held its meeting last night. The meeting was presided over by Senator Wilson. Remarks were made by Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. Chickering, of Boston. Senator Wilson announced that the society had extended invitations to the various towns in the country where societies existed, and to towns also where they did not, to immediately form them, and on the 22d of February, the birthday of Washington, they should all meet and celebrate the temperance cause.

A movement is on foot here among certain responsible officials and citizens to enter into a co-operative arrangement, with a view to the purchase of a large tract of land and improve it by erecting dwellings, to be conveyed to the members on ten years' credit and small cash payments without interest.

The central building of the Columbia Deaf and Dumb Institute was dedicated on Saturday. President Grant presided and dedicated the building.

On Saturday several delegations interviewed the President, one of them from Virginia, including Senator Lewis, Representative Platt, Supervisor Presbury and others.

The trustees of the Corcoran Art Gallery have gone to work in earnest at their preparations for the carnival ball which is to signalize the opening of that institution to the public.

FAUQUIER COUNTY.—The reversion in fee simple of that valuable property in Upper Fauquier known as "Somerset," was sold on last Monday at auction, under a decree of the Court, to Mr. Gilbert Bastable for \$25 per acre.

A colored boy 13 years old, named Ferdinand Mitche, was committed to jail on Wednesday, charged with burning the barn of Smith H. Tharpe, about 9 o'clock last Saturday week.

The boy said he was smoking a corn stalk in the loft and that the fire accidentally caught from that. He had been hired with Mr. T. more than a year.

W. F. Hodgkins has commenced the manufacture of brooms on the floor above his wheelwright shop near Warrenton Depot.

A mad dog was killed at Weathersville near Cadet's Station last Saturday.

A bill to incorporate the "Fauquier Turnpike Company" has been placed on the calendar of the House.—Warrenton Index.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.—The Public Schools in Manassas Township are now in operation on the plan contemplated by the Trustees. This plan embraces three white schools and two colored.

The friends of the Rev. Samuel Ball, who has labored efficiently on the Prince William Circuit during the past year, propose to give him a donation about the middle of February before he leaves for Conference.

During the latter part of the past week we were visited by quite a goodly number of gypsies, with caravans and other equipages.

An oyster supper and festival will be given by the ladies of Manassas on the 10th of February, for the purpose of raising funds to build an Episcopal Church in Manassas.—Manassas Gazette.

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—The bill which has been ordered to be engrossed in the House of Delegates improperly styled the "Tax bill," contains nothing in its provisions whatever relating to the rate of taxation, but merely designates what property shall be subject to tax, and refers alone to assessments. The passage of this bill will necessitate the introduction of another bill fixing the rate of taxation.

As before stated, the Richmond Enquirer Company have disposed of that paper, and its editorial conduct has passed from under the hands of Mr. Barbour; Mr. Keiley, Mayor of the city, assuming control.

Reapportionment will be again considered in committee on Monday night, when it is to be hoped some definite conclusion will be arrived at.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Smith, of Clarke, introduced a petition in favor of a bill authorizing the voters of Shenandoah county vote upon the question of removing the Court House from Woodstock to Edenburg.

The Committee on Public Institutions, who have had under consideration the distribution of the Congressional Land Script, this morning came to the conclusion to recommend that the "fund" be divided into three equal parts, one-third to be given to the Hampton, colored, Normal School; one-third to the Virginia Military Institute, and the remaining third to the University of Virginia. The subject gave rise to considerable discussion in committee, and it is probable that the report will meet with a good deal of opposition in the Legislature, if it can be adopted at all. In committee the vote was unanimous as to one-third for the colored school, and stood for the University of Virginia, Messrs. Taylor, of Loudoun, Beazley, Pendleton, Massey, Smith, of Henrico, and Anderson, for the Military Institute the dissenting votes were Messrs. Smith and Anderson, the former favoring Richmond College, and the latter Washington and Lee University.

To-day the Senate ordered to be engrossed a bill in relation to fees of Sheriffs, &c., providing that for serving processes 75 cts.; summoning witnesses 25 cts.; serving an attachment, &c., \$1; receiving a prisoner in jail 25 cts.; mileage in carrying a prisoner 7 cts.; taking a bond 75 cts.; swearing a jury \$125; writ of possession \$2.00; writ of distraint \$2.00; keeping a prisoner in jail 40 cts. per day.

The House amendment to the Senate Loudoun Road bill was agreed to. The amendment only inserts April instead of March for the meeting of the township boards.

A few bills of no special interest were advanced upon the calendar, among them a bill permitting the taking of Alewives at certain seasons in certain waters.

A resolution of enquiry was adopted directing the Committee on Courts of Justice to enquire into certain charges against Alexander Mahood, Judge of the Fourteenth Circuit, and giving them power to send for persons and papers.

The Committee on Cities and Towns of the House, to-day, considered and reported to the House the bill amending the charter of Alexandria without amendment, and ordered it to be printed.

In the House of Delegates the following bills were reported and placed upon the calendar: Senate bills, to amend the charter of the city of Alexandria; and to amend the act in relation to working the roads in Loudoun county with an amendment.

House bills, to authorize Boards of Supervisors to increase the salaries of county judges in certain cases; to amend the law in relation to public roads; and for other purposes.

The following Senate bills were placed upon the calendar without reference: To amend the charter of the town of Front Royal; to amend the act for the location of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad Company.

Mr. Segar offered the following, which was agreed to: Resolved, That the Committee on Roads be instructed to inquire into the names of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Company, the amount of stock held by each, and the length of time said stock has been held by each.

Senate bill to amend the act authorizing the city of Portsmouth to issue coupon bonds, was passed.

Senate bill for the surties of C. W. Watkins, late Sergeant of the town of Danville, was rejected.

The act for assessment of taxes was passed—aye 9, noes 9.

The bill reading the order of the county court of Sussex in relation to fences was taken up and committed to the Committee of Agriculture and Mining.

The Loudoun Road bill was taken up amended and passed, as were the bills for perpetuating the terms of office of the President and Directors of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, and changing the name of Washington College to Washington and Lee University.

Letter from Atlanta, Illinois.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
ATLANTA, ILLINOIS, Jan. 24.—As I have sent no communication to my old home for some time, I thought a sketch of a recent storm that swept over certain portions of our prairie home might not be uninteresting to the many readers of the Gazette. For several days preceding the storm the weather was warm and pleasant, but on Friday, Jan. 13th, the wind changed to Northeast, and during the entire day a fine round snow fell steadily. It differed from ordinary snow in having no cohesiveness, the little round pellets slipping from under the feet like shot. Some time during Friday night it commenced raining and freezing, until the ice and sleet crusted the earth to the depth of three inches—by Saturday morning the trees had become so heavily coated with the rain, snow, and sleet that many of them broke down. All day Saturday the cold rain continued, that evening a high wind blew from the Northwest and materially increased the damage already done to shade and fruit trees. Hundreds of trees in a vicinity are so completely split to pieces as to be ruined. Out of about 40 peach and cherry trees, we have only 20 left; and apple orchards so suffered severely. The loss in shade trees is very severe. Many of the soft maples and golden willows are stripped of almost all their branches. One ever-green in front of our home, about 15 feet high, broke off more than half way up. In the timber the effect has been the same, breaking off limbs six inches in diameter. The snow continued 54 hours without any intermission. I give you an idea of the weight of the ice carried by the trees after the snow. A twig covered with ice was placed on the scales and found to weigh ten ounces. After the ice had melted the same twig weighed one-fourth of an ounce.

Those who saw the sun rise and set for several days after the storm will not soon forget the beautiful effect produced by the reflection of his rays from the ice encrusted landscape. It was the most beautiful panorama my eyes ever beheld. Everything seemed transformed to crystal and frosted silver.

We had a photographic view taken of our residence as it appeared through its ice-coated trees and shrubs. This picture will have a historic value as showing some of the effects produced by this remarkable storm. J. M.S.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 23rd inst., by Rev. Mr. Moriarty, Dr. BARBOUR, of Georgetown, D. C., to Miss MINNIE NICOL, of Prince William county.

A VERY cheap lot of SHIRTING LINEN at
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Climate of the New North-west.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the New North Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds which appears in our columns, and in connection therewith publish the following interesting extract from a late edition of Harper's Weekly in regard to the remarkable mildness of climate and fertility of soil which characterize that vast region known as the New North-west through which the Northern Pacific Railroad passes.

The fact of the mildness of the climate which prevails along the belt of country tributary to the Northern Pacific Railroad, is abundantly established. Nowhere between Lake Superior and Puget Sound is the climate colder than in Minnesota; and this great State is not surpassed as a wheat-producing region, or in healthfulness of atmosphere. Dakota is very similar to Minnesota; and from Dakota westward the climate steadily modifies, until, in Oregon and Washington Territory, there is almost no winter at all aside from a rainy season, as in California. Throughout Dakota, Montana and Northern Idaho cattle and horses range out all the winter and in the spring are fat and strong. Records kept by government officers at the various military stations on the upper waters of the Missouri show that the average annual temperature for a series of years has been warmer in Central Montana than at Chicago or Albany. This remarkable modification of climate, the existence of which no well-informed person now questions, is due to several natural causes, chief among which are: First, the country lying between the 44th and 50th parallels is lower by some 2,000 feet than the belt lying immediately to the south. The highest point on the line of the Northern Pacific Road is 3,500 feet lower than the corresponding summit of the Union and Central line. Both the Rocky and the Cascade ranges, where they are crossed by the Northern Pacific route, are broken down to low elevations compared with their height 400 miles southward. This difference in altitude would account for much of the difference in climate, as four degrees of temperature are usually allowed for each 1000 feet of elevation. But, second, the warm winds from the South Pacific, which prevail in winter, and (aided by the warm ocean currents corresponding to our Atlantic Gulf Stream), produce the genial climate of our Pacific coast, pass over the low mountain ridges to the north of latitude 44°, and carry their softening effect far inland, giving to Eastern Washington the climate of Virginia, and to Montana the climate of Ohio, without its dampness and chill.

The same cause—the depression of the mountain ranges toward the north—accounts for the abundant rain-fall in nearly all parts of this vast area. The southwest winds, saturated by the evaporation of the tropics, carry the rain-clouds eastward over the continental divide, and distribute their moisture over the "fertile belt" stretching from the mountains to the lakes. Further south the mountains, with their greater altitude, act as a wall against the warm, moist, west winds; hence the colder winters and the aridity of portions of the regions south of Montana and east of the mountains. That the climate of that new Northwest which is now to be opened to settlement, travel and trade is such as to make it a congenial home for the migrating millions of Central and Northern Europe, and the crowded portions of our own land, there is no doubt.

[COMMUNICATED.]

To your tents, oh! Israel! Awake, voters of Fishtown! Arouse, boys of the Tunnel! Let Bulltown cry aloud to Nannygoat Hill, and Petersburg, among mountains and Panopticon, Ohio, ye gods and little fishes! our rights are in danger, and if we rise not in our majestic might, we shall be bound, hand and foot, and handed over to the Philistine. That convulsed of despots, the City Council of Alexandria, pretending that they represent the people, because the people elected them, have entered into a league with that other band of tyrants, the General Assembly of Virginia, to prevent the financial ruin of our city. Shades of Brutus and Bonaparte! Furioso! just to think of it! Complaint is actually made that some people pay no taxes and others have to pay double. How unreasonable! People who work hard and accumulate property, can afford to pay taxes, and ought to be made to do so; else, how will we, the free and independent voters, be able to promenade our nicely paved (?) streets by gas light, (when our economical authorities allow the gas to be used), or to enjoy the protection of our well dressed police, and our ever ready fire department? Why, if they don't pay double, we'll have to pay our share, and if we do, where are our brains snatches and gin cocktails, our fragrant Havanas, and our nice little games of euchre to come from. Departed spirits of the mighty dead! ye that at Marathon and Luctra bled! what a monstrous idea. To insinuate that the free and independent voters of Fishtown may by any possibility fail to select the best man for Auditor or City Surveyor, why it is absolute disloyalty. Shall we allow it to be supposed that the members of the City Council can be better judges of anything, than their masters, the sovereign people? NEVER! NEVER! NEVER! Let us then show the Assembly Rooms to-night, and then these would-be tyrants that we are in earnest. What if the result is a split in the Conservative party? Who cares for that? Let the Radicals make under another name. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and why not a carpet-bagger? Rise then ye that don't want to pay taxes; rise ye against whose principle it is to pay so much interest! "Awake! Arise! or be forever fallen!"

PISISTRATUS.

Mr. GEORGE W. BOOKER.—"For my own part I have washed my hands of the concern (the Republican party in Virginia.) I intend hereafter to act with the Democratic party. I never intend to be a party to preventing which will hand my people over to the tender mercies of a set of vagabond adventurers, who have come here to fatten on the misfortunes of the country."

So writes the Hon. George W. Booker to a citizen of Danville in a private letter, from which we were permitted to make the extract.—Marble Times.

The steamer Zazoo has arrived at New Orleans, having in tow the bark Tempur, which was run into off the Capes by a propeller on Friday. The Tempur had her jib-boom and fore-rigging carried away and her stern stove in.

THE LEFFEL'S UNVALUED

AMERICAN

Double Turbine Water Wheel,
MILL GEARING,
SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNT.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for a Circular, now 15—only
FLOUR—20 bbls. Mt. Jackson Mills High
Ground Family Flour for sale by
JAN 17
THOMAS PERRY.

YARMOUTH FLOATERS, Scotch Herring,
and No. 1 Mackerel, in kits, for sale by
JAN 12
GEO. MCBURNEY & SON.

COFFEES—20 bags Java, Laguayra and Rio
Coffees just received by
JAN 27
J. C. MILBURN.

GOLDEN SYRUP and choice New Orleans
and English Island Molasses for sale by
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and English Island Molasses for sale by
JAN 27
J. C. MILBURN.

MEDICAL.

To Physicians.

New York, August 15th, 1868.